UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

		202	20	201	9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		. 38,026		53,181
Current assets				•	
Stocks		80,427		81,134	
Debtors	4	301,353		370,281	
Cash at bank and in hand		349,492		263,666	
Canadida wa u awa u waa fallimuu duu widhin		731,272		715,081	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(317,360)		(302,255)	
Net current assets			413,912		412,826
Total assets less current liabilities			451,938		466,007
Provisions for liabilities			(7,225)		(9,041
Net assets			444,713		456,966
			=		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		1,000		1,000
Share premium account			128,100		128,100
Profit and loss reserves			315,613		327,866
Total equity			444,713		456,966
					=

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2020

For the financial year ended 31 August 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{25-03-21}{2000}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

lan Lees Director

Company Registration No. SC381952

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Seaward Industrial Supplies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office and business address is Marine Base, Crombie Road, Aberdeen, AB11 9QQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts, and is recognised in the financial statements when the company obtains the right to consideration.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery 15% on cost Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% on cost Computer equipment 30% on cost

Motor vehicles 25% on reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.9 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies are classified as debt, are recognised at transaction price.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

1.10 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is-probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	129,000
Amortisation and impairment At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	129,000
Carrying amount At 31 August 2020	-
At 31 August 2019	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

3	Tangible fixed assets		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Plant and
			machinery etc
	Oct		£
	Cost At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020		107,365
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 September 2019		54,184
	Depreciation charged in the year		15,155
	At 31 August 2020		69,339 ————
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 August 2020		38,026
	At 31 August 2019		53,181
4	Debtors		
		2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	278,443	347,564
	Other debtors	22,910	22,717
		301,353	370,281
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
•		2020 £	2019 £
		~	
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors	53,440 124,425	21,305 150,131
	Corporation tax	124,425	16,328
	Other creditors	127,079	114,491
		317,360	302,255
		====	===
6	Called up share capital		
	Caned up Strate Capital	2020	2019
	Ondinger above societal	£	£
	Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
	1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

7 Related party transactions

During the year the company supplied goods and services of £31,313 (2019 - £30,193), and made purchases of £553,365 (2019 - £489,155) from a company under common control of the directors. At the year end the balance due from the company totalled £2,533 (2018 - £6,621) while £72,118 (2019 - £82,766) was payable to the connected company.

During the year the company made purchases of £4,698 (2019 - £519) and recharged expenses of £462 (2019 - £18,012) to a company with common directors. At the year end the balance due from the company was £66 (2019 - £51).

At 31 August 2020 there was a balance of £10,049 (2019 - £15,555) due to and £19,436 (2019 - £8,149) due from the shareholders.